

REMARKS

The Office Action mailed July 21, 2003, has been carefully considered. The present Response is intended to be a complete response thereto and to place the case in condition for allowance. Claims 11-25 are pending. Claim 26 has been added. Support for claim 26 is found in Figure 1, where the legs are substantially straight.

Applicant gratefully acknowledges the courtesy of a personal interview on October 20, 2003, in which Examiner Kramer and Minh-Quan K. Pham discussed several issues in respect to the pending application. During the interview, the Sergeant reference was discussed with regard to the claims. It was Examiner's interpretation that the "legs" of the present claims read on the combination of the sides 12 and 14 and the cords 16 and 18 of Sergeant's tool, and that the ends 16B and 18B of Sergeant are in "reversible engagement." The Examiner is of the opinion that although the sides 12 and 14 make sharp bends 16A and 18A to form the cords 16 and 18, the combination of the sides 12 and 14 and the cords 16 and 18 are nevertheless considered "legs." The Examiner also suggested that a claim amendment to specify that the leg is formed without a sharp bend or something to that effect would overcome the Sergeant reference. No agreement was reached.

THE CLAIMS ARE NOT OBVIOUS

Claims 11-16 and 22-25 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C §103(a) as being obvious over Sergeant (U.S. Patent No. 4,387,610) in view of Kaufman (U.S. Patent No. 5,192,106). Claim 22 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C §103(a) as being obvious over Seyfriedt (U.S. Patent No. 5,333,923) in view of Kaufman. Claim 23 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C §103(a) as being obvious

over Seyfriedt in view of GB 2 035 187 (GB '187). Applicant respectfully traverses the rejections.

To establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness, three basic criteria must be met. First, there must be some suggestion or motivation, either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art, to modify the reference or to combine reference teachings. Second, there must be a reasonable expectation of success. Finally, the prior art reference (or references when combined) must teach or suggest all the claim limitations. *See* MPEP 2143.

With regard to the rejection of claims 11-16 and 22-25 over Sergeant in view of Kaufman, the references, taken alone or in combination, fails to disclose every element of the invention as claimed. Neither Sergeant nor Kaufman disclose a pair of tweezers 1) having legs with one ends that are capable of “reversible engagement” as required by claims 11 and 22; or 2) that are made of “light metal profile by extrusion and by separation of said profile approximately transversely to said direction of extrusion” as required by claim 11.

Sergeant discloses a “force applying tool” which has no “legs” that can be brought into reversible engagement. The tool of Sergeant operates as a ram so that when manual pressure is exerted to the sides 12 and 14, the movable end or “jaw” 4 is forced into the fixed jaw 2. This tool has nothing in common with a pair of tweezers. Thus, contrary to the Examiner’s assertion, Sergeant fails to disclose a pair of tweezers altogether. According to Webster’s Third New International Dictionary, tweezers is define as “any of various small pincer-shaped tools for plucking, holding or manipulating (as for removing superfluous hairs or handling watch parts).” The page containing the definition is attached herewith for the Examiner’s convenience. The

page also shows a drawing of a pair of tweezers which clearly do not resemble the tool of Sergeant. Sergeant does not disclose a pincer at all.

Moreover, the tool of Sergeant do not have leg ends that are “capable of reversible engagement”. The unattached ends 16A and 18A of Sergeant do not come into engagement at all. When pressure is exerted on the sides 12 and 14, to close the jaw 4, the ends 16A and 18A do not come into engagement because the cords 16 and 18 hold the ends 16A and 18A apart. Thus, these end are not capable of “reversible engagement” as required by claims 11 and 22.

Even as alleged by the Examiner where the sides 12 and 14 and the cords 16 and 18, together, form “legs,” the ends 16B and 18B are not in reversible engagement. Theses ends are in permanent engagement by being permanently attached to the jaw 4. The parts of Sergeant’s tool that actually come into reversible engagement are the cords connecting the ends 16B and 18B to opposed ends 16A and 18A. Those cord cannot be consider ends because they are not located at the termination of the legs. If one compares FIGS. 1 and 2 where the ends 16B and 18B are in engagement in both figures and are never release from each other. Thus, these ends (16B and 18B) are in permanent engagement; not reversible engagement.

As admitted by the Examiner, Sergeant fails to disclose that the tool is form of “light metal”. As a matter of fact, Sergeant specifically disclose that the tool is “of unitary, molded or extruded, plastic construction, which eliminates assembly linkages and other separate parts” (see column 1, lines 28-30). Nevertheless, the Examiner avers that Kaufman teaches the use of “light metal” to make tweezers. The present invention, however, requires that the tweezers be formed of “light metal profile by extrusion and by separation of said profile approximately transversely to said direction of extrusion” (see claim 11). Although in column 3, lines 62-66, Kaufman discloses the spring steel and aluminum for making his tongs, the reference fails to disclose that

it is made “by extrusion and by separation of said profile approximately transversely to said direction of extrusion”.

Further, there is no motivation to combine the references. First, the tools of Sergeant and of Kaufman are completely different and one of ordinary skill in the art would not have been motivated to combine the teachings of the references. Second, Sergeant requires that the tool be made out of “plastic ... which eliminates assembly linkages and other separate parts” (see column 1, lines 28-30). Thus because Sergeant taught a specific advantage to using plastic, as opposed to other materials, constructing the tool of Sergeant from metal would have been contrary to the teaching of Sergeant. It is well known that a proposed modification cannot render the prior art unsatisfactory for its intended purpose. *See* MPEP 2143.01.

Furthermore, in effect, Sergeant teaches that if his tool is made out of materials other than plastic, such as light metal, it would have required separate parts and assembly linkages. The present invention seeks to solve the problem articulated by Sergeant, i.e. making a pair of tweezers out of light metal without requiring separate parts and linkages. The present inventor recognizes that a pair tweezers can be made out of light metal without the disadvantages disclosed by Sergeant by practicing the present invention. Therefore, the present invention is unexpected result that has been discounted by Sergeant.

With regard to the rejection of claim 22 over either Seyfriedt in view of Kaufman, the references, taken alone or in combination, fails to disclose every element of the invention as claimed. In particular, neither Seyfriedt nor Kaufman discloses that the leg ends are “capable of being brought into reversible engagement with each other at their second ends by manual exertion of a closure pressure of at least about 150 g” as required by claim 22. Nevertheless, the Examiner alleges that such a closure pressure is obvious “in order for easy manual

manipulation.” Applicant respectfully assert that the Examiner’s allegation is baseless. First, the Examiner has not given a clear motivation for selecting a closure pressure of about 150 g and not more or less. If one of ordinary skill in the art is motivated to have a closure pressure for “easy manual manipulation” as alleged by the Examiner, he/she would have selected a very low pressure of 50 g or less and not 150 g. The Examiner appears to have misunderstood the significance of such closing pressures. It is very easy to make tweezers of any material and shape if a low closure pressure would suffice. In fact, light metal tweezers capable of replacing steel tweezers (which have closure pressure of above 100 grams) require such a relatively high closure pressure that, prior to the present invention, it is anything but obvious to achieve. The present invention provides tweezers made out of light metals that have the same closure pressure as those made of steel. Therefore, the present invention there is no motivation to modify the cited references to arrive at the present invention.

With regard to the rejection of claim 23 over Seyfriedt in view of GB ‘187, the references, taken alone or in combination, fails to disclose every element of the invention as claimed. Seyfriedt, as discussed above, fails to disclose a closing pressure of about 150 g. The Examiner relies on GB ‘187 to show “a pair of tweezers having a bulge or projection (16a and 16b) extending inwardly from each leg so as to limit deformation of the tweezers upon manual compression thereof.” However, because Seyfriedt is deficient in disclosing the closing pressure of about 150 g, this deficiency is not satisfied by GB ‘187. Accordingly, Seyfriedt in view of GB ‘187 do not render claim 23 obvious.

For the reasons cited, the Examiner fails to make a *prima facie* case of obviousness because the references, taken alone or in combination, fails to disclose every element of the presently claimed invention and because there is no motivation to combine the references.

Therefore, the claims are not obvious under the meaning of 35 U.S.C §103(a). Accordingly, the rejection should be withdrawn.

ALLOWABLE SUBJECT MATTER

Applicant gratefully acknowledges the Examiner's indication that claims 17-21 would be allowable if rewritten to include all the limitation of the base claim and any intervening claims.

PROPER DRAWING HAS BEEN SUBMITTED

Applicant gratefully acknowledges the approval of the substitute drawing filed June 19, 2003. Because the substitute drawing has been filed and no correction is required, Applicant respectfully submits that the drawing as filed on June 19, 2003, should be entered, and no drawing is required to be filed herewith.

CONCLUSION

Applicant has responded to the Office action mailed March 19, 2003. A substitute Abstract is submitted herewith. All pending claims are now believed to be allowable and favorable action is respectfully requested.

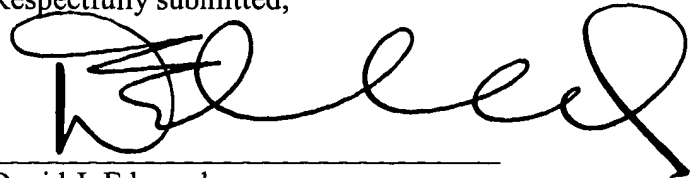
In the event that there are any questions relating to this Amendment or to the application in general, it would be appreciated if the examiner would telephone the undersigned attorney concerning such questions so that the prosecution of this application may be expedited.

Please charge any shortage or credit any overpayment of fees to BLANK ROME LLP, Deposit Account No. 23-2185 (000364-00123). In the event that a petition for an extension of time is required to be submitted herewith and in the event that a separate petition does not

accompany this response, applicant hereby petitions under 37 C.F.R. 1.136(a) for an extension of time for as many months as are required to render this submission timely.

Any fees due are authorized above.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'D. Edmondson', written over a horizontal line.

Date: October 21, 2003

By:

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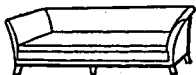
tutu *ta-glio-ni* \-tali'gionē/ *n*, *usu* *cap* 2d *T* [after *Marin Taglioli* 1884 Ital. ballet dancer]: an ankle-length tutu
tutu *ni* \tu'tuinē/ *n*, *pl* *tututini* or *tututinis* *usu* *cap* 1: a
 Athapaskan people or group of peoples of the lower Rogue
 river valley and adjacent Pacific coast in Oregon 2: a member
 of the Tututini people or group of peoples

tux \tuks/ *n*, *usu* *cap* 1: *dia* *Eng*: PIECEWORK;
specif: excavation in Cornwall paid for by measure or by
 weight

tu-vin-s-lan \tu'vein'san/ *n* *cap* [Tuva, autonomous region in
 U.S.S.R. and E-Ukraine (as in *Abyssinia*)]: TANNU-TUVAN

tu-whit tu-whoo \tu'hwit-tu'huw/ *n* [imit.]: the cry of
 an owl

tux \tuks/ *n* *ES* [by shortening]: TUXEDO
tux-o-do \tuks'edō, -ēdō/ *n* *ES* [fr. *Tuxedo* Park, resort
 near Tuxedo Lake, N. Y.]: 1 a also **tuxedo** jacket: a single-
 breasted or double-breasted jacket usu. black or midnight
 blue made with notched silk lapels b: semiformal evening
 dress for men with a white dress b (2) 2 also **tuxedo**
 coat: a woman's unbelted straight-hanging coat characterized
 by a single band forming the collar and the wide full-length lapels
tuxedo sofa *n*: an upholstered sofa with slightly curved arms
 that are the same height as the back



tuxedo sofa

tu-yere \tu'y(e)s(r), twē-, twi'g(r)/ *n* *ES* [Fr. *tu-yere*, fr. *MF* *tu-yere*, fr. *tu-yu* pipe, fr. *OF* *tucl*, *tu-yu* *more*, at *TEWEL*]: a nozzle
 through which an air blast is
 delivered to a forge, or blast
 furnace; also a port or
 between tiered grate sections of a boiler furnace

tuyere box *n*: an air belt or air chamber from which air is
 supplied to the tuyeres in a Bessemer converter
tuyere notch also **tuyere arch** *n*: an opening in the wall of a
 furnace hearth or crucible for a tuyere

tuz-la \tuz'la/ *n* *usu* *cap* [Turk, fr. Lake Tuz, Turkey]: a
 central Anatolian rug very similar to a Konia
tuz-zy-muz-zy \tuz'zē-mōzē/ *also* *tus-sie-mus-sie* \tas-
 'sē-mōsē, / *pl* *tuzzi-muzzies* *also* *tussie-mussies* [ME
tusmose, *tusmose*] *archaic*: a garland of flowers; NOSEGAY

TV \tīv/ *adv* sometimes *fr* *ve* or *vi* *abbr* or *n* *s* television
TV *abbr* terminal velocity
TVI *abbr* television interference

tw *abbr* 1 *cap* Twaddell (hydrometer) 2 twisted
tw \twā, twō/ or **twae** \twā, twē/ *Scot* var of two
tw \twā/ *n*, *pl* *twas* or *twas* *usu* *cap* 1: any of several diverse
 peoples of central and southern Africa 2: a member of one
 of the Twa peoples

twad-dell \twā'del/ *also* \twō'del/ or \d'el/ *adj*, *usu* *cap*
 [Twaddell (hydrometer)]: according to the reading of a Twad-
 dell hydrometer (degrees)

twaddell hydrometer *n*, *usu* *cap* 1 [after William Twaddell
 1840? Scot. inventor]: a hydrometer for liquids heavier
 than water graduated with an arbitrary scale to give specific
 gravity when a reading is multiplied by 0.005 and added to
 unity

twad-dle \twād' also -wōd-/ *n* *s* [prob. alter. of *twattle*]
 1: empty silly talk: idle chatter: GABBLE (~ about the poet's
 amorous intrigues—*Times Lit. Supp.*) (that reasoning was
 unadulterated ~—F.D. Roosevelt) 2: TWADDLER

twaddle \twād-/ *vb* twaddled; twaddled; twaddling \-d'li/ *li*
 twaddles [prob. alter. of *twattle*]: PRATE, BABBLE
twaddler \twād'li/ *n* *s* *one* that writes or talks twaddle
twaddling \twād'li/ *adv* *triv*, *triv*, *triv* 1: given to talking twaddle
 (boot out that ~ doctor—*Marcia Davenport*)

twad-dly \-d'li/ *adv*: talking twaddle: composed of
 twaddle

twain \twān/ *adj* [ME *tweyen*, *tweyn*, *twain*, *adj*, *fr* *pron.*, *fr*
OE *twegen*, *nom*, *acc*, *masculine*—*more* at *TWO*] *archaic*: TWO
 (Nature's ~ circumscriptions of man's station—H.B. Alexander)

twain \twān/ *pron* [ME *tweyen*, *tweyn*, *twain*]: TWO (mark ~)
twain \twān/ *n* *s* [ME *tweyen*, *tweyn*, *twain*, *fr* *tweyen*, *tweyn*,
twain, *adj*, *fr* *pron.* 1: one that writes or talks twaddle
 this talented ~—Osbert Sitwell]—*in twain* *adv*: in halves
 into two parts: APART, ASUNDER (one mountain at the base
 of which we passed was literally split in twain—*Francis*
Kingdon-Ward)

twain \twān/ *vb* *ED*-ING/-S [ME *twaynen*, *fr* *tweyen*, *tweyn*,
twain, *adj*]: DIVIDE, PART, SUNDER

twain cloud *n*: CUMULOSTRATUS
twait \twāit/ or **twaita** *shad* also **thwait** or **thwaite** *shad*
 \thwāit-/ *n* *s* [origin unknown]: a European shad (*Alosa*
litta)

twain wall \twān/ *Scot* var of TWELVE
twana \twānā/ *n*, *pl* *twana* or *twanas* *usu* *cap* 1: a
 Salishan people of the Hood canal region in Washington
 b: a member of such people 2: a language of the Twana
 people

twang \twān, -aɪn/ *n*, *pl* *twangs* [imit.]: 1: a harsh quick ringing
 sound like that of a plucked bowstring (could hear the ~ and
 slam of a screen door—*Laurence Critchell*) 2: a nasal speech
 or resonance—called also *nasal twang* (the ~ of the back-
 woods journalist—*Ben Crisler*) b: the characteristic speech
 of a region, locality, or group of people (a conney ~ the
 speech of native speakers in Palos) (a good clean
 American ~—D.C. Peattie) 3: an act of plucking or twing-
 ing: a sharp picking or pulling b: PANG, TWINGE (feel ~
 of conscience—R.L. Neuberger)

twang \twān/ *vb* *ED*-ING/-S *vi* 1: to give forth the quick harsh
 ringing sound of or as if of the plucked string of a bow or
 a musical instrument (the bow ~ed and the arrow shot across
 —T.B. Costain) (the fence gate ~ed—*Elizabeth Bowen*) b: to
 produce a twanging sound by or as if by plucking a stringed
 musical instrument (~ed away at his guitar) 2: to speak or
 sound with a nasal intonation (the voices of the card players
 ~ing up the stairwell—*John Stafford*) 3: to vibrate,
 throb, or twitch (as if with pain or tension) (a blistered
 heel, a ~ing tendon—D.R. Brower) (their eyeballs danced and
 their muscles ~ed—*English Digest*) ~ *vi* 1: to cause to
 sound with a twang: pluck the strings of (encouraged them to
 ~ lutes, scrape fiddles and burst into humorous song—*John*
Blofeld) b: to play (music) by plucking a stringed instrument
 : pick or beat out (a tune) (banjo players ~ed music for a
 breakdown—*Amer. Guide Series: Fla.*) 2: to utter or pro-
 nounce with a nasal twang (the high timbre with which he ~ed
 out his cynicisms—*Josephine Pickney*) 3: a: to pluck the
 string of (a bow) (~ed his bow) b: to discharge (an arrow)
 with a bow (~ed off an arrow that missed the deer)

twang \twān/ *n* *s* [alter. influenced by *twang* of *twang*]: 1:
 a persisting flavor, taste, or odor: TASTE, TANG (butter left
 uncovered in a refrigerator readily takes on a ~ from other
 foods) 2: NOTE, SUGGESTION, TRACE (likes a sporty ~ about
 his apparel—*advt*)

twang-iness \twān'ēns-, -aɪn-, -ɪnəs/ *n* *s*: the quality or
 state of being twangy: the resonance of a plucked string or of
 nasal intonation

twan-gle \twāngəl-, -aɪn-/ *vb* twangled; twangled; twan-
 gling \-gəli/ *twangles* [freq. of *twang*]: TWANG (held
 the strands on either side so that the snapped ends could not
 break) (they broke loose—*John Brophy*)

twangle \twān-/ *n* *s*: twanging sound (the spinet player
 was playing ~ on his keyboard—*Christopher Morley*)

twangy \-gē-, -gi-/ *adj* *ER*-EST 1: having the resonance of a
 plucked string (heard the parlor clock strike twelve with its
 old ~ chime—*Helen Furber*) 2: having the resonance of

twatch-el \twach'el/ *n* *s* [ME *angelwacche* earthworm + *-el*
 ~ *more* at *ANGLWITICH*]: an earthworm used as bait by a
 fisherman

twat-tle \twāt'li/ *vi* *ED*-ING/-S [perh. alter. of *tattle*] *dia*
Eng: to talk idly; CHATTER, PRATE, TWADDLE

twat-tle \twāt'li/ *n*, *usu* *cap* 1: the deflection of the electro-
 cardiogram produced during the retreat of the excitation wave
 from the ventricle ~ compare P WAVE, QRS COMPLEX

tway \twā/ *dia* *Brit* var of two

tway-blade \twā'blad/ *n*: any of several orchids having a pair
 of leaves; *esp*: a plant of either of two genera (*Listera* and
Liparis)

twear \twē-/ *dia* var of TWEAK

twear \twē-/ *vb* *ED*-ING/-S [alter. of earlier *twick*, fr. ME
twicken, fr. OE *twician* to pluck, catch hold of—*more* at
TWITCH] *vi* 1: to pinch and pull with a sudden jerk and twist
 : JERK, JOG, SNATCH, TWITCH (elevated the gun barrel ~ and
 used the lanyard—*Arthur Conan Doyle*) (his memory—*Oliver*
H. Prouty) (figures long standard, ~ are ~ed across a minuscule
 stage—*H.M. Robinson*) (~ed the bulbous end of his nose—*Francis*
King) 2: to pull the nose of: pull by the nose
 (political techniques of ~ing babies and shaking hands—*Springfield*
(Mass.) Union) ~ *vi*: TWITCH (he sat ~ing
 feebly and blinking his eyes—*Richard Church*) (has been
 ~ing at my conscience ever since—*K.I. Brown*)

twear \twē-/ *n* *s* 1: an act of twearing: a sharp pinch or jerk
 : TWIST, TWITCH (a ~ of the nose) 2: AGITATION, DISTRESS

twear \twē-/ *adj* *ER*-EST 1: THIN, NERVOUS, TWITCHY
 2: BITTING, SHARP

twear \twē-/ *n* *s* [imit.]: a thin or shrill piping note (as of a
 horn or small bird)

twear \twē-/ *n* *s* [alter. (influenced by *Tweed* river, Scotland)
 of *tweed*] 1: a: a woolen coating and suiting fabric of Scottish
 origin having a rough appearance and made usu. in twill
 weaves b: an imitation of this fabric 2 **twears** *pl*: twined
 clothing: a twined suit (the man in the gray ~—*F.B. Kyne*)

twear-dale \twē'dāl/ *adj*, *usu* *cap* [fr. *Tweeddale* (Peebles-
 shire) County, Scotland]: PEEBLES SHIRE

twear-ed \twē'dəd/ *adj*: wearing twears: clothed in twears
 (a sprucely ~ man in his fifties—*New Yorker*)

twear-iness \twē'dēns-, -ɪn-/ *n* *s*: the quality or state of
 being twearily: homely, informal, or outdoor look or charac-
 ter seen in one wearing twears

twear \twē-/ *vb* *ED*-ING/-S *twear*: twiddled; twiddled; twear-
 ing \-d'li/ *twear* [prob. of imit. origin] *vi* 1: to sing or
 whistle in modulation: PIPE, CHIRP 2: to play negligently on
 a musical instrument ~ *vi*: to cajole or entice by music

twear \twē-/ *n* *s*: a sound of twearling (the squeal and the
 blare and the ~ of bagpipes—*W.C. Williams*)

twear \twē-/ *dia* var of TWIDDLE

twear-dle \twē'dl/ *vb* *ED*-ING/-S [twē'd'li/ *twear*, twē'd'li/ *twē*,
twē *lim* of a high musical note] 1: two objects, persons, or
 groups differing superficially or insignificantly: a practically
 indistinguishable pair

twear \twē'dē-, -di/ *adj*, *usu* *ER*-EST 1: of twear: resembling
 or suggesting twear in texture, color, or appearance (~ attire)
 2: a: given to or fond of wearing twears: dressed in twears
 b: homely, informal, or outdoorsy in taste, inclination, or
 habits

twear \twē-/ *n* *s* [Delaware *twē* kw'kw]: HELLBENDER 1a
twear \twē-/ *vb* *ED*-ING/-S *twear*: twiddled; twiddled; twear-
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twear \twē-/ *n* *s* [F *twile*, lit. tile, alter. of OF *twile*, *twile*, fr. L
twila—*more* at *THATCH*]: the closure of a glass furnace:
 a: a clay covering for the furnace mouth b: a counter-
 weighted furnace door

twear \twē-/ *prep* [ME *twene*, short for *between*—*more* at
 BETWEEN]: BETWEEN

twear-brain \twē'brān/ *n* *s*: DIENCEPHALON

twear-deck \twē'dēk/ *adj*: located or carried between decks
twear-deck *n*: any deck of a ship but the upper or the lowest
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 weighted furnace door

twear \twē-/ *prep* [ME *twene*, short for *between*—*more* at
 BETWEEN]: BETWEEN

twear-brain \twē'brān/ *n* *s*: DIENCEPHALON

persons or things not specified but under consideration and
 being enumerated (~ are here) (~ were found)

twelve \twelv-/ *n* *s* [ME *twelf*, *twelve*, fr. *twelf*, *twelve*, *adj*. &
pron. 1: 10 and two: twice six: six times two: three times
 four 2: 12 units or objects (a total of ~) b: a group or set
 of 12 arranged by ~ 3: the numerable quantity symbol-
 ized by the Arabic numeral 12 4: 12 o'clock—compare
BELL table, **TIME** illustration 5: the 12th in a set or series;
esp: an article of clothing of the 12th size (wears ~)
 6 **twelves** *pl*: TWELVEMO

twelve-fold \twelv'fōld/ *adj* [*twelve* + *-fold*] 1: having 12
 parts or aspects 2: being 12 times as large, as great, or as
 many as some understood size, degree, or amount (a ~
 increase)

twelvefold \twelv'fōld/ *adv*: to 12 times as much or as many: by 12
 times (increased ~)

twelve hours *n* *pl* 1 *Scot* a: NOON b: MIDNIGHT 2 *Scot*: a
 noon lunch

twelve men's morris \twelv'men'-/ *n*: morris played with 12
 counters

twelve-mile limit \twelv'mīl'-/ *n*: a
 limit of the marginal sea of
 12 miles included in the ter-
 ritorial waters of a state

twelve-mo \twelv'mō/ *n* *s* [*twelve* + *-mo* (as in *duo-*
decimo)] the size of a piece of
 paper cut 12 from a sheet;
 also: paper or a page of this
 size called also *duodecimo*;
abbr. 12 mo; symbol 12^o; see
 BOOK tables

twelvemonth \twelv'month/ *n* [ME
twelfmoneth, fr. *twelf* twelve
 + *moneth* month]: YEAR
 (kept out of the police courts
 for a whole ~—*Punch*)

twelve-note \twelv'not/ *adj*: TWELVE-TONE

twelve-pen-ny \twelv'pen-nē/ or *-pen* *Brit* \twelv'pen-nē/ *adj*: sold
 for, worth, or costing a shilling

twelve-r \twelv'r/ *n* *usu* *cap*: a member of a major Shiite
 sect which acknowledges 12 imams and holds that the 12th
 will reappear as the Mahdi before the Last Day and of which
 the tenets and organization have been the state religion of
 Persia since the 16th century—called also *imami*; compare
 SEVENER

twelve-spotted asparagus beetle \twelv'spōtəd'-/ *n*: a European
 asparagus beetle (*Crioceris duodecimpunctata*) that is natu-
 ralized in eastern N. America

twelve-tone \twelv'tōn/ *adj*: of or relating to music based on the 12
 chromatic tones of the octave used in any chosen order without
 regard for the major-minor system (*twelve-tone* technique of
 Schoenberg)

twelve-tone row \twelv'tōn'row/ *n*: the 12 chromatic tones of the octave
 placed in a chosen fixed order and constituting with some
 permitted permutations and derivations the melodic and
 harmonic material of a movement or work—called also *tone*-
 row

twelve-wired bird of paradise \twelv'waɪrd'-/ *n*: a bird of paradise
 (*Seleucidus ignotus*)

twen-ti-eth \twent'ēth-, -ntēth-, in rapid speech sometimes
 -wēn- or -ni-/ *adj* [ME *twentithe*, fr. OE *twentigotha*, fr.
twenti twenty + *-otha* -th 1: being number 20 in a count-
 (the ~ day of the week)—see NUMBER table 2: being one
 of 20 equal parts into which something is divisible (a ~ share
 of the money)

twentieth \twent'ēth-/ *n* *s* 1: number 20 in a countable series (the ~
 of the month) 2: the quotient of a unit divided by 20: one of
 20 equal parts of something (one ~ of the total)

twentieth-century cut \twent'ēth-sen'turi/ *n*: a gem cut with 80 or 88
 facets with the table replaced by a more pyramidal range of
 facets carried to a central point—compare BRILLIANT

twen-ty \twent-, -nti-, in rapid speech sometimes -wēn- or -ni